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TODAY and TOMORROW

Indonesian Freedom

NIPPON entered into and is fighting the Greater East Asia War not for the sake of the Nipponese nation or the Nipponese Empire but chiefly because after the failure of her repeated negotiations with Britain and America, Nippon was convinced that the independence and security of all the nations of Asia would be eternally lost if the Anglo-American influence was not wiped out completely. From the very first declaration of Nippon's war aims as contained in the Imperial Rescript, issued on the 8th December, 1941, the Nippon Government and Premiers and other high officials have constantly reiterated Nippon's sincere policy of encouraging and protecting the freedom and independence and mutual co-operation of the nations of Asia.

Indeed with every victory of Nippon, faith and complete trust in Nippon grew into a strong and unshakeable conviction in the minds of all the nations of Asia. In China, in the Philippines, in Burma, Malai and the borders of India, the Nipponese did not use their victorious strength for imperialistic exploitation and domination. In China, Nippon gave up her valuable extra-territorial rights and restored the National Government of China to full sovereignty. The Philippines and Burma were in due course granted independence. Thailand which had been robbed by the British of four Malai states and two Shan states got them back. As for India, Indians in East Asia, who were for the first time in two centuries outside the pale of British Imperialism, helped to form the Provisional Government of Azad Hind under Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army got invaluable help from Nippon political and military authorities in their freedom campaign in the borders of India and later in Burma.

And now in less than a year since the Imperial Nippon Government's promise of Independence, the Headquarters of the Nippon Army in the Southern Regions has announced the last step for the realisation of Independence of the East Indies: Namely, the formation of a Preparatory Committee.

To Indians who are today observing the third anniversary of the Quit India demand, this sincere action of Nippon comes in glaring contrast to the British Labour Government's betrayal of the repeated promise to abolish the India Office and to transfer India to the Dominions Office.

The Anglo-Americans are the enemies of Asiatic freedom. Nippon is fighting for a world order based on the independence of all the nations of Asia, but the Anglo-American world order is based upon the complete slavery and total exploitation of all Asia. On the third anniversary of the Quit India day, all Indians must reaffirm their determination to achieve immediate and complete independence. The pledge to do or die, to fight for freedom or death must be renewed and translated into vigorous and effective action. The one and only way to achieve India's independence is to enforce the Quit India demand and to destroy British tyranny and imperialism.

SULTANS' DEEP APPRECIATION OF NIPPON MOVE

C.-in-C.'s Exhortation To Indonesian People

Djakarta, August 8 (Domei)—Sultan Solo of Djogjakarta, Sultan Mangkoenegoro and Sultan Pakoea Rahman today called on the Supreme Commander of the Nippon forces in the East Indies, when representing the four Sultans, the Sultan of Solo expressed most profound appreciation for transfer of administrative affairs to the Sultanates as from July 15 and also for official sanction for the preparatory committee for East Indies independence. The Sultan of Solo expressed determination of the Indonesian people to fight this war to the bitter end to consummate East Indies independence.

Djakarta, August 7 (Domei)—The Supreme Commander of the Nippon Army Forces in Djawa, commenting on the statement issued by the Nippon Army in the Southern Regions for the proposed establishment of a preparatory committee for East Indies independence, today exhorted the Indonesian people to throw their wholehearted support behind the projected independence preparatory committee in order to realize their long-cherished desire for complete independence.

Declaring that the announced intention to swiftly realize East Indies independence was a matter for profound jubilation, the Supreme Commander lauded the Indonesian inhabitants for their enthusiastic collaboration with the Nippon Military Administration and the spirit with which they have striven to elevate national and racial consciousness throughout the East Indies during the past three years since their liberation from Dutch rule.

Mahatmaji Sure To Lead Nation In Freedom Fight At Right Moment

—:o:—

Rajaji Suggests Solution To End India Deadlock Urges Election

A Wardha message states that Mahatma Gandhi has decided to leave for Poona on the 19th or 20th of this month, and that he would probably stay there a month. In reply to questions addressed to him by Congressmen and friends from abroad on the future programme of the Congress Party, Gandhiji has issued a statement in which he says, that questions of this kind are for the Congress President, and the Working Committee to answer. He can only give advice, he states, through Maulana Azad, the President, and the Congress Working Committee.

In this connection it should be noted that this is the line Gandhiji has all along adopted. Although he remains outside the Congress, he is the rallying point of Congress activities; he guides, and directs the Congress, his will prevails in it. A rebel and fighter against British Imperialism, it is felt that he would give the country and the freedom movement the right lead at the opportune moment.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Premier of Madras at the time of the Congress Ministry, in an interview in Bombay on Sunday advocated the holding of early elections in all provinces. An ardent champion of co-operation with the British Government, Mr. Rajagopalachari says that the new Provincial Governments resulting from these elections might create an atmosphere in which a fresh and more successful attempt than the Simla Conference may be made to reach an interim solution.

REMEMBRANCE & RESOLVE KEYNOTE OF QUIT INDIA DAY TODAY; INDIA INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLE REVIEWED

British Plight In India; Convicts Recruited For Indian Mercenary Army

The widely-prevalent unpopularity of the British Indian fighting services, the unwillingness of Indians to volunteer for them, and the extreme anxiety of the British Government to get more recruits to fight in Burma, and the regions beyond, were revealed in a report from New Delhi, received here on Monday.

Failing to get Indians as cannon fodder by the ordinary recruiting methods, the British authorities are now getting convicts and prisoners to become soldiers.

The New Delhi report states that 388 prisoners drawn from three Punjab jails have been turned into regular soldiers and despatched to battlefields. Most of them were life convicts, and were given military training within the walls of the jails by Major Shaw whose services were specially placed at the disposal of the Jail Department of the Punjab Government. The prisoners have been drafted on to the Pioneering Labour Corps Company.

The Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab, Col. Perry, addressing them before they set out to the battle-front, said, if they behaved well, none of them will have to go back to jail. He expressed the hope that very soon they might go back to their homes from the battlefields to live as peaceful citizens.

What a joke to send the poor convicts to their death in the battlefields, and then to tell them that if they behaved well, they would not have to return to jail.

Col. Perry knows that there is very little chance for them to return from the death-trap to which he is sending them.

—:o:—

Final Collapse Of British Empire Held Imminent

Today is a memorable day in the annals of the Indian National Congress and India's struggle for independence. On this day, three years ago, the Congress unanimously passed the historic Resolution demanding the Britishers to quit India. This resolution was the manifestation of the deep-rooted belief of India's millions that further continuance of British rule would spell disaster to India. This was also the cherished desire of a down-trodden people to see their motherland free from the icy clutches of British imperialism.

The Congress passed the famous resolution at the most opportune time. The leaders foresaw that England's difficulty was India's opportunity. England was already in a major war and without the peoples' consent she declared India a belligerent country. British influence was swept away from East Asia by the armed might of Nippon. The authors of the "Quit India" demand foresaw that the war would unnecessarily be carried into Indian soil if the British were to remain there. Further they did not want to be a party in the war against a sister nation. So on the 8th of August, 1942, exactly three years ago today, the Indian National Congress, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, served the famous ultimatum on the British to quit India.

In issuing the historic ultimatum Mahatma Gandhi stated that all India was up against British imperialism in an "open rebellion" to enforce the "Quit India" demand. "This is the last struggle of my life," declared Mahatmaji. "It is a fight to the finish ... freedom or death."

The British Government in utter desperation replied to this Indian ultimatum by throwing Mahatma Gandhi and other great leaders together with tens of thousands of young patriots into prison and by inaugurating a reign of terror.

It is exactly three years since Mahatma Gandhi declared war on Britain in the name of India. Three hundred thousand Indian nationalists are still languishing in British prisons; many great men and women have succumbed to the rigours of British prison life; thousands of brave revolutionaries have been massacred by British troops and the police and millions have died of the British-made famine and distress throughout India.

All these sacrifices will not go in vain. India today is on the threshold of freedom. With all her victories in the current war, Britain is getting weakened

(Continued on next page)

HISTORIC GATHERING: MOMENTOUS DECLARATION

The above photograph was taken in Bombay on the evening of August 7, 1942, just before the All-India Congress Committee went into session to pass the famous "Quit India" Resolution. From left to right Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sjt. Vallabhai Patel, Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (President) Sjt. J. B. Kirpalani (Secretary), Sjt. Nagindas Master, and Srimati Sarojini Devi.

Iguchi Hails Move For Indonesian Freedom

Tokyo, August 8 (Domei)—Commenting on the establishment of a preparatory committee for East Indies independence which was made known today, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information declared, this latest step to facilitate the independence of the East Indies and enable it to become a member of the family of free, independent nations of the world "follows one of the basic principles of our established policy—liberation of East Asia from imperialistic western powers."

Iguchi said this aim has been set forth in the Imperial Rescript declaring war. It is indelibly inscribed in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations.

Iguchi declared "No one can question our steadfast loyalty to our war aims, for we have pursued them consistently and unflinchingly." He added, "Whatever may be the exigencies of war, they do not in the least deflect us from the pursuit of our established goals.

Iguchi pointed out that American and British war aims and actions are not only inconsistent with each other but have changed with each war success from "originally highsounding ones, to naked power politics."

Iguchi said the Anglo-American concept of peace is apparently based upon monopoly of power and use of force. He said "so it is that the Potsdam communique reveals neither high idealism nor practical realism in handling tasks of peace and in ensuring permanent world peace. We in Nippon and in East Asia champion the cause of liberation and spare no sacrifices to realize it, not only because we believe in the moral righteousness of our cause, but because we believe that only through complete liberation under which all nations and peoples will be given their proper place and voice in the task of better ordering the life of the world, can there be assured enduring peace and enlightened progress," Iguchi asserted.

He concluded, "And, we believe that our war of liberation of which the coming independence of the East Indies is another milestone, has the support of many peoples throughout the world who have known the pain and anguish of Americon and British oppression."

Remembrance And Resolve Keynote Of Quit India Day

(Continued from previous page)

daily and as Netaji says one thing is certain and that is the collapse of the British Empire.

On this historic day we in East Asia take the solemn resolve to carry on the fight against British imperialism, under the leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose to the last man in order to hasten the final collapse of the British imperialistic edifice in India and to usher in the day of India's freedom.

Nippon Submarine Sinks Two Ships In C. Pacific

A Nippon Base, August 7 (Domei)—A Nippon undersea unit torpedoed and sank at least two enemy surface craft at dawn on Aug. 4, when it went into action on spotting an enemy surface unit in the Central Pacific.

Anglo-U.S. Rivalry Seen In Bretton Woods Plan For International Monetary Control

Lisbon, August 6 (Domei)—A strong suggestion that a dispute will arise between the British and American Governments over the realization of the Bretton Woods Plan for the establishment of a bank for international monetary control today was made in a London dispatch by H. Norman-Smith, Reuter correspondent, who stated that the new British Labour Government appears sceptical about accepting the Bretton Woods scheme in its present form.

Although the United States Congress recently approved the Bretton Woods Plan at American President Harry Truman's request, the issue is considered to be one of far greater delicacy and importance to Britain, whose financial structure has emerged badly shattered from the war.

Very soon, the new Labour Government, Norman-Smith said, will have to decide on the issue, but it is significant to note that considerable opposition to the plan already has and is being voiced by Labour Parliamentary members.

Ernest Bevin, before being appointed Foreign Secretary in the new Labour Government, on June 4, the correspondent recalled, strongly opposed the Bretton Woods Plan in its present form. At that time, Bevin was quoted as saying: "I take the line, and my Party takes the line, that neither directly nor indirectly will we again be anchored to gold in any circumstances."

The correspondent said that although Bevin has been discussing the projected international monetary policy with the "Big Three," it is believed that he still adheres strongly to this view.

Bevin's view, moreover, is supported by the influential London financial magazine "Banker," which in its July issue, stated: "There could in any case be no score for spending policies so long as we were tied to the gold standard.....No future government will be thus fettered in its economic policy by the need to maintain the external value of the Sterling."

Going further Norman-Smith declared:

"On this subject, back-bench opinion among Labour Ministers of Parliament is determined by the following principle:

"Firstly, an international agreement should first be reached on commercial policy, leaving the financial method to fit in as best as it may—an exact opposite of the Bretton Woods' conception.

"Labour Ministers of Parliament want international trade to be an exchange of goods for goods, not goods for debt."

The correspondent said that these quarters do not fear American sale of goods to Britain but her refusal to take goods as payment. On the other hand Labour regards American trade to acquire British capital assets as constituting "a form of economic imperialism," he said.

"Labour Ministers of Parliament," Norman-Smith said, "want us to buy from countries that will buy from us—and if necessary to barter with them goods for goods, thus cutting short all difficulties about foreign exchange practices expressly forbidden by Bretton Woods though possible while the present Sterling area continues to function."

Secondly, the correspondent said, Labour holds that no international plan should be ratified that would remove the control of British monetary policy out of the hands of the London Government and invest it in what Labour Ministers of Parliament would regard as an alien, irresponsible body.

"In particular, the British Government must keep a tight hand on international monetary exchanges as a precaution against any flight of capital intended to embarrass the Labour Administration," these quarters feel, the correspondent said.

The Reuter correspondent concluded it may be taken for granted that fresh international discussions will have to be opened as the outcome of the Labour Government's unwillingness to follow the lead of the American Congress in approving the Bretton Woods Plan.

Enemy Raids Hiroshima Dai Honyei Communique

Tokyo, August 8 (Domei)—Dai Honyei revealed in a communique released at 3.30 p.m. yesterday afternoon as follows:

"Firstly, considerable damage was caused in Hiroshima City as a result of an attack made by a small number of enemy B-29's yesterday August 6.

"Secondly, enemy appears to have employed new-type bombs in this attack. However details are now under investigation.

British Premier Summons Labour Cabinet Members

Lisbon, August 7 (Domei)—British Prime Minister Clement Attlee summoned the new Labour Cabinet for its first meeting today as the Socialist administration took full charge of Whitehall offices, according to a London dispatch.

The main business of the Cabinet will be to prepare the outline of the Government's immediate program for inclusion in the King's speech at the official opening of the Parliament on August 15.

Potsdam Communique Set To Create More Confusion

Zurich, August 7 (Domei)—With Russo-Turkish relations weighing heavily on Turkish minds these days, the Turks are beginning to feel that the Potsdam communique has served to create more confusion than confidence with regard to future international developments, according to a Reuter dispatch from Ankara.

The Turkish people are wondering whether the Potsdam Conference had not, in fact, been a failure by leaving outstanding thorny questions unsettled, it said.

With regard to Russia's demands on Turkey, the Turks argue that the status of the Dardanelles cannot be modified by a bilateral agreement but must be discussed at a conference of the nine signatories of the Montreux Convention with America replacing Nippon.

The dispatch said that the Turks cannot understand the ground for the Russian claims to Kars and Ardahan in Northeastern Turkey, but in recent months there have been suggestions that Russia is encouraging an intensification of Armenian nationalist agitation.

Chungking-Communist Fighting Rages In Shensi

Shanghai, Aug. 7 (Domei)—The fighting between Chungking and Yenan troops raging in Central Shensi Province has become stalemated, according to a Chungking report last Saturday.

Chungking and Yenan armies, each about three divisions strong, are now reported to be confronting each other—in a state which Chungking described as likely to lead to political negotiations between the two parties. According to the same report, Yenan forces after a week-long stubborn opposition in their positions around Shunhua and Yuehtaishan, withdrew to positions to the rear about July 28 when the Chungking Army subjected Yenan forces to fierce bombardment. Some 200 dead were left behind by the retreating Yenan forces, the same report added.

Subsequently, Chungking forces took over the Shunhua-Yuehtaishan area which was evacuated by Yenan troops, according to Chungking information. It added Chungking troops following the capture of these positions halted their advance beyond that area. The stalemate thus reached in the central Shensi fighting now finds both Chungking and Yenan armies confronting each other in their respective positions, while Chungking was reported as saying that it is believed political negotiations will get underway between the two parties shortly.

Reconversion Of U.S. Industries Now Urged

Reflecting America's fear of Russia's gigantic strides in economic and industrial progress, Senator Taft has detailed proposals for a legislative programme for consideration by the next session of the American Congress. The chief point of Taft's lengthy statement was that America should speed up demobilisation, reconversion and reconstruction of American industries and big business. Taft said that the stupid and stubborn policy of the War Department in maintaining the strength of the army as at the end of the European war should be over-ruled.

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Change Of Address

The office of M. A. Kadir & Co., Civil Engineers & General Contractors, of 511-513, Serangoon Road, (Swing Restaurant) has moved to 254, Rangoon Road, Syonan.

New Measures For U.S. Economic Domination

A Washington report states that President Truman has signed into law three major measures providing for United States participation in international economic and monetary operations. The American Assistant Secretary of State, in a speech from Washington Saturday night declared that the new American foreign policy could be stated in the following words: "We propose as a nation to work out the most difficult problems facing us and facing the world and a programme of co-operation with other nations." A local authority on world affairs cynically observes, this statement expresses in diplomatic language the new imperialistic policy of America. America does not believe in the old power imperialism as exists in the British Empire. The new imperialism of America, he explains, does not depend upon military power for the acquisition and exploitation of territories and spheres of influence but uses international diplomacy and the world organisation created at San Francisco. To put it in a nutshell, he says America uses the International Organisation to get her claims recognised by Russia, and by concluding bargains and agreements with Russia and a few other nations. America seeks to achieve her imperialistic ambitions without facing such difficulties as the British have in India and in the Middle East.

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